

Division of Juvenile Justice Services

What Does the Division of Juvenile Justice Services (JJS) Do?

Provides a continuum of intervention, supervision, and rehabilitation programs to youth offenders while assuring public safety.

The Division of Juvenile Justice Services (JJS) is comprised of four offices:

- Early Intervention Services
- Community Programs
- Correctional Facilities
- Rural Programs

Who are the people responsible for youth in JJS custody?

- **Case Manager:** Youth committed to the custody of JJS for observation and assessment, community placement, or Secure Care are assigned a case manager.



A case manager's duty is to:

- Assess the risk and protective factors of the youth.
- Locate an appropriate residential placement for the youth and develop an individualized treatment plan to address the risk factors of the youth.
- Monitor the progress of the youth.
- Notify the Court and youth's family of progress or problems.

Youth Parole Authority: When a youth is committed to JJS custody for Secure Care, the Youth Parole Authority assumes jurisdiction from the Juvenile Court. While in Secure Care, the child will have reviews before the Authority.

Juvenile Court Judge: A judge presides at court hearings, makes important decisions, and makes orders regarding the case. When appropriate, the youth will appear before the judge at review hearings while in custody.

Each case will have regular review hearings while the case is under court jurisdiction.

Parents/Guardians: When a youth is placed in state's custody, parents and/or guardians from whom the youth was removed retain some residual rights, unless restricted by the court.



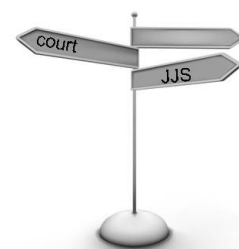
Residual parental rights include:

- Responsibility for support.
- Consent to adoption.
- Determination of a youth's religious affiliation.
- Reasonable visitation.
- In some cases, the right to consent to; marriage, enlistment in the armed forces, and, major medical, surgical, or psychiatric treatment.

See Appendix B for a list of JJS contacts.

How does JJS obtain custody of a child?

JJS receives legal custody of a youth when a Juvenile Court Judge commits a youth for Observation and Assessment, Community Placement, or Secure Care.



What happens after custody of a child is given to JJS?

If the judge orders **Secure Care**, the youth is assigned to one of the Secure Care facilities in the State. The case manager examines the presenting offense episode, completes a risk assessment, gathers collateral information, and identifies risk factors to be addressed. JJS then puts a treatment plan together. The Youth Parole Authority assigns a guideline (the suggested number of months a youth will serve in a secure facility based primarily on the youth's history of delinquency) and monitors the youth's progress toward his/her treatment goals.

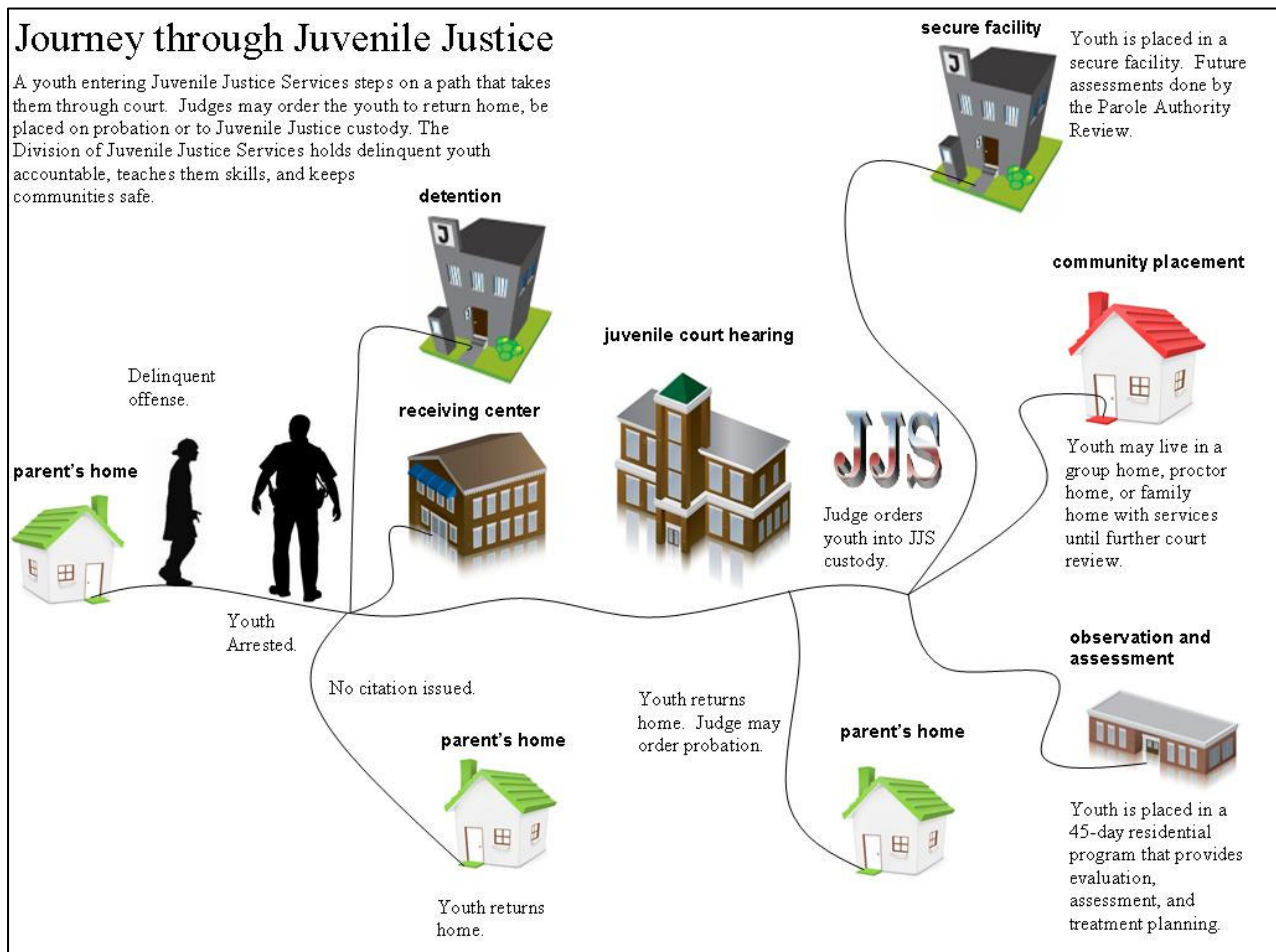


Youth who are sentenced to Secure Care facilities may remain until age 21, but the Parole Authority can release earlier based on successful completion of treatment goals.



If the judge orders Observation and Assessment (O&A) the youth is assigned to one of the state's O&A's for 45 days, where comprehensive psychological, educational, risk, physical, behavioral, and social assessments are administered. Based on those assessments, JJS makes a recommendation to the Juvenile Court Judge to assist in final disposition.

If the judge orders **Community Placement**, the case manager completes a risk assessment, gathers collateral information, identifies treatment needs, and assigns the youth to a residential, community-based program that will address those needs. Progress is monitored by the program and case managers, and recommendations are periodically made to the Juvenile Court Judge regarding continued placement, step down in placement, or termination from custody.



What is the difference between JJS and probation?

Probation is a function of the Juvenile Court and used to supervise adjudicated juvenile offenders in the community.



Children on probation are not in state's custody.